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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

GRAIN HARVEST PREPARATIONS IN KRASNODARSKIY KRAY

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 23 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Yu. Semenenko, Krasnodarskiy Kray]

[Text] As a result of the hot rays of the sun pouring down on the vast expanses of the Kuban' region, the wheat fields have begun turning yellow in color and the harvesters are moving out onto the fields. The ripening of the wheat grain is nearing completion.

To obtain 35-36 quintals of grain from each hectare, to raise the gross yield to 8.3 million tons and to sell no less than 4.25 million tons -- such is the promise made this year by the Kuban' grain growers. For the purpose of carrying out this obligation, the kray's workers made thorough preparations for the harvest season. The repair work on harvesters, combines, motor vehicles and grain cleaning equipment was completed in a timely manner at an absolute majority of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the preparation of the threshing floors, scales and storehouses is nearing completion.

It has been observed that the natural grain losses commence on the sixth day following complete ripening of the grain crops. This fact should be taken into account when making preparations for the impending harvest season. The plan of the Kuban' workers consists of harvesting the grain crops in just 7-9 calendar days. All of the equipment will be concentrated in 528 harvesting-transport complexes and 685 detachments. Two-stage harvesting will commence when the moisture content of the wheat grain drops to 35 percent; the decision has been made to employ this method on 80 percent of the areas. Approximately 12,380 harvesters will be in operation out on the fields, with 4,140 of this number being the high speed ZhRS-4.9 units. All of the harvesters are equipped with devices for cutting down lodged grain crops. Two to four days later, upon a signal issued by the specialists based upon laboratory data, the picking up and threshing of the windrows will be carried out. Towards this end, the working plan calls for the use of more than 16,000 combines.

All of the units have already been staffed with two shifts of machine operators and in a manner such that the mowing and threshing work will be carried out for 20 hours each day. Teams have been created for providing technical services and carrying out operational repairs on the machines and committees have been organized for carrying out controlled threshings and performing other operations with strong and

valuable wheats. Approximately 38,000 motor vehicles equipped with covers will transport the grain from the fields to the threshing floors and from the threshing floors to the elevators.

The mechanized threshing floors and motor vehicle scales (one fourth of which can accommodate vehicles having carrying capacities of from 30 to 60 tons) are being placed in proper working order and repair work is being completed on the grain loaders and highly productive unloading units. The kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are completing their work of applying a nitrogen fertilizer top dressing to the grain crops and treating the crops against harmful insects.

Meetings are being held in all areas at which the grain growers are discussing the working plans for the harvest and attendant operations and raised obligations are being undertaken.

In short, the Kuban' workers are prepared for the harvest season and they are directing their efforts towards achieving practical solutions for the country's food program.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

KRASNODARSKIY KRAY GRAIN HARVEST GOALS

Moscow PRAVDA 6 Jul 82 p 1

/Article by K. Aksenov, Krasnodarskiy Kray/

/Excerpts/ The ripe grain fields in the Kuban' region have assumed a golden hue. This has served to activate a powerful harvesting complex that has been formed throughout the kray. The machine operators must mow and thresh grain crops from one and a half million hectares. The farmers are pursuing the goal of selling 4.25 million tons of grain to the state.

The grain growers in Krasnodarskiy Kray have accomplished a great deal towards ensuring that the harvesting conveyer line operates efficiently and without stoppages. They will rely upon the use of progressive forms of labor organization and harvesting-transport complexes and detachments. There are more than 1,200 of them. With a full set of equipment at their disposal, the machine operators are employing the "flow line method." Immediately following the threshing of the windrows, they stack the straw and carry out the stubble removal work.

The harvest period in the Kuban' region is short-lived. A little more than a week and the grain is in the granaries. But these days require tense work on the part of all those participating in the harvest operations. The role played by the combine operators is especially important. They have moved almost 17,000 units out onto the fields. So as to prevent idle time from occurring, the crews consist of four individuals -- two combine operators and their assistants. They change places every 3-4 hours and this makes it possible to use the units around-the-clock.

Approximately 2,600 party and party-komsomol groups provide the nucleus for the harvesting complexes and detachments in the Kuban'. They direct the work of the people's control posts and the "Komsomol Searchlight," in the interest of ensuring that all avenues for possible losses are closed.

In many regions visited by us, the grain crops were very pleasing to the eye. With the aid of controlled threshings, the committees determine the productivity of each tract. If the combine operators thresh more than expected, they receive additional payments.

However, it is not possible as yet to avoid all losses. Such grain losses are especially great owing to technical imperfections in the combines.

An interesting experiment is being carried out at the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in Kanevskiy Rayon. A mechanized station has been created here for the harvesting of grain crops using a waste-free technology. A grouping of machines makes it possible to dry out and thresh the bulk brought in from the fields. The grain is delivered to granaries, the chaff -- to storehouses and the straw -- arranged in stacks.

"Quite possibly the method and the equipment are still in need of improvement" stated the 1st secretary of the Kanevskiy Rayon Party Committee P. Chubov, "but the plan is rather interesting. The threshing at fixed complexes makes it possible in my opinion to obtain completely all that a field has to offer."

The goal of the kray's farmers is to obtain 35-36 quintals of grain per hectare. If this goal is achieved, then a substantial contribution will have been made this year towards implementing the food program.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

BRIEFS

KUBAN' GRAIN PLAN--In just a matter of several days, the harvesting of grain and pulse crops will commence over a vast area of more than 1.8 million hectares. Included in the work will be 528 complexes and 685 harvesting-transport detachments. The obligation of the Kuban' workers -- to sell 4.25 million tons of grain to the state. /Text/ /Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 82 p 1/ 7026

WINTER BARLEY HARVEST--Krasnodar, 24 Jun--The harvesting-transport complexes and detachments, of which there are more than 1,200 in the Kuban', have moved their harvesters and combines out onto the fields. The selective harvesting of winter barley, which occupies 346,000 hectares, has commenced. The machine operators at the Kolkhoz imeni Michurin in Krasnoarmeyskiy Rayon have joined in the harvest work in an organized manner. Here there are 16 harvester units and 35 combines in operation. Commencing with the very first days, machine operators Vladimir Lyashko, Aleksey Batalo and others have been over-fulfilling their norms on a daily basis. Each one of them is obtaining 46-49 quintals of barley per hectare. The kray's machine operators are striving to complete the barley harvest as rapidly as possible. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 25 Jun 82 p 1/ 7026

HIGH GRAIN YIELD--Krasnodar, 1 Jul--The Kuban' farmers have cut down their winter barley on the first 100,000 hectares. One third of the mown grain crops has been picked up and threshed. The average grain yield on many farms is higher than that for past years. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 2 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

BARLEY MOWING AND THRESHING--Karsnodar--The Kuban' farmers have been harvesting their winter grain crops under conditions involving incessant rainfall. Despite the inclement weather, many farms completed their mowing and threshing of barley in a rapid manner. /Text/ /Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

WEATHER COMPLICATIONS--Rostov-na-Donu, 2 Jul--Today thousands of combines and harvesters were moved out onto the winter wheat and barley fields in the southern and eastern rayons of Rostovskaya Oblast. Prolonged rainfall complicated the work of the grain growers in the Don Riber region, but the machine operators had prepared for the harvest work under raised moisture conditions. The decision was made to harvest the grain using the two-stage method. The units will be operated in two shifts, with the hoppers of the combines being unloaded without halting the machines. Making extensive use of the Ipatovo method, the farmers concentrated their equipment in rayon harvesting complexes, which operate on the basis of a single daily schedule. In all areas these complexes are utilizing the brigade

contract method and also the job contract plus bonus wage system. /Text/
/Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

WINTER WHEAT HARVEST--Ordzhonikidze, 2 Jul--Today the machine operators of the Mozdok Steppe region were the first to commence harvesting their winter wheat in the Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR. Select wheat of strong and valuable varieties is being offloaded from the hoppers of combines at the Krasnaya Osetiya, Znamya Lenina and Ukraina Kolkhozes and the Terek Sovkhoz. The machine operators have organized their harvest operations using the two-stage method. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

WHEAT SALES TO STATE--Ordzhonikidze, 8 Jul--Today the farms in the Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR began selling select grain from strong and valuable wheat varieties to the state. The first receipt was delivered in a festive atmosphere at the Mozdok Elevator to the farmers of the Znamya Lenina Kolkhoz. This year the grain field experts are again obtaining a high yield: they are harvesting 40 quintals of grain per hectare. The harvest operations on farms in the autonomous republic are increasing in tempo. Daily schedules for the delivery and processing of the grain and correct motor transport movement routes have all been developed. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

HIGH BARLEY YIELD--Makhachkala, 14 Jun--The farms in the Dagestanskaya ASSR have begun harvesting their winter crops. The farmers are carrying out their work at a high tempo. In Kizilyurtovskiy Rayon -- the principal grain area of this mountainous kray -- an average of 42 quintals of barley is being obtained. This cropping power is higher than that of last year. The decision has been made here to raise the output of each unit to 10 hectares daily instead of the norm of 8 hectares. The grain fields of Dagestan are located in various climatic zones -- from the foothills of the north Caucasus range to the coastal steppe region. The crops ripen during different periods. In view of these peculiarities, individual harvest tactics have been developed for each field. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 1/ 7026

PREPARATIONS FOR NEW HARVEST--Nal'chik, 8 Jul--Immediately following the barley, the wheat has ripened on the fields in the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR and the machine operators have moved their harvesting assemblies out onto the fields. Urvanskiy, Mayskiy and Prokhladnenskiy Rayons were the first to commence the cutting and threshing of windrows. The grain receiving enterprises made fine preparations for the new crop. They completed repair work in a timely manner on their conveyer lines, weighing system, storehouse facilities, dryers, electric power equipment and spur tracks. The hope is that a large quantity of grain will be procured -- many farms are obtaining 40-45 quintals of wheat per hectare. /by A. Konstantinov/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

STAVROPOL' GRAIN OPERATIONS--The busy grain harvest period has arrived on the Stavropol' fields. The machine operators of the kray's steppe kolkhozes are laying out their early ripening barley in windrows. However the ripening of the chief food crop -- winter wheat -- is nearing completion in all areas. All 14 combines were prepared for continuous operation during the Stavropol' harvest period. The available equipment and the quality of its preparation are making it

possible for many farms throughout the kray to complete their mowing and threshing of grain crops in just 2 weeks. /Text/ /Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Jun 82 p 1/ 7026

GRAIN SALES TO STATE--Stavropol'--The kray's grain growers are striving to sell no less than 1.9 million tons of grain to the state. The grain will be harvested by almost 800 harvesting-transport complexes, organized on the basis of the Ipatovo method. /Text/ /Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 82 p 1/ 7026

GRAIN GOAL OF FARMERS--The harvesting area for grain and pulse crops in the Don River region consists of 3 million hectares. The goal of the farmers -- to produce 8 million tons of grain. /Text/ /Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 82 p 1/ 7026

AVERAGE CROPPING POWER RAISED--Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR--The mass harvesting of winter wheat has commenced on farms in Nadtarechniy, Groznenskiy, Shelkovskiy and Nazranovskiy Rayons in the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR. Almost 100 harvesting-transport complexes, created on the basis of the method employed by the Ipatovo farmers, are carrying out mowing and threshing work around-the-clock. The obligations of the farmers in this autonomous republic call for an average grain cropping power this year that will be 25 percent higher than that of last year. /by P. Gus'kov/ /Text/ /Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 1/ 7026

GRAIN SHIPMENTS--Stavropol', 1 Jul--The grain of the new crop is beginning to be shipped to the elevators from the fields in the eastern regions of Stavropol'skiy Kray. A large portion of the wheat shipped today by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses consists of strong and valuable varieties. The food program approved during the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU directed the farmers to produce such wheat. Many transport organizations throughout the kray are participating in the work of transporting the crop. All of the large trucks and motor vehicle trains, regardless of their departmental subordination, have been placed at the disposal of grain delivery administrative centers created at the large elevators. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 2 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

STAVROPOL'SKIY KRAY GRAIN HARVEST--The harvest operations are increasing in tempo throughout the entire kray. This year the pool of grain harvesting combines has been increased by 2,600 units and now exceeds 14,000. More harvesters are now available and this has expanded the opportunities for employing the two-stage harvesting method. The equipment has been concentrated in 797 harvesting-transport complexes. "The grain growers have all of the conditions available for carrying out the harvest work rapidly and in a high quality manner" stated the secretary of the kray party committee V. Kalashnikov, "the task has been assigned of selling 1.9 million tons of grain to the state." What are the particular features of this present harvest period? Attempts are being made in all areas to carry out the work efficiently and in a high quality manner. High results are being achieved in Grachevskiy, Petrovskiy, Ipatovskiy and Blagodarnenskiy Rayons. Cost accounting is being employed in connection with the use of more rational work methods, those which preclude losses and ensure a high return for each ruble. True, the harvest is not being carried out in an organized manner in all areas. In Trunovskiy Rayon the kolkhozes imeni Voroshilov, imeni Gor'kiy, imeni Lenin and Rodina are economically weak. There are backward farms in Aleksandrovskiy, Shpakovskiy and Neftekumskiy Rayons. This year, mistakes were tolerated here during preparations for the busy harvest season. These mistakes must now be corrected. The farmers in

Stavropol'skiy Kray have commenced in a harmonious manner their harvest operations for the second year of the five-year plan. They are fully resolved to make a worthy contribution towards the carrying out of the food program. /by V. Pankratov/
/Excerpt/ /Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 82 p 1/ 7026

CSO: 1824/433

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

HAY HARVESTING IN KHERSONSKAYA OBLAST DISCUSSED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 1

/Article by A. Kucherenko, PRAVDA correspondent, Khersonskaya Oblast/

/Excerpt/ "The task of seeing to it that the 'green conveyer' operates on every farm from spring till late fall has been set this year," A. Mel'nikov, secretary of the Khersonskaya Oblast Party Committee, says. "The agronomic service has determined the tactics of the harvesting campaign. After grass harvesting fields will be sown with corn and other crops producing green feed. Special attention is paid to a decrease in the production costs of fodder, the quality of its preparation and efficient feeding. The Lyutserna, Soya and Kukuruza Production Associations are being established in the sector and areas sown with perennial grass are being expanded. As compared with 1975, their areas have been increased 2.4-fold. A total of 500 to 700 quintals of lucerne and 90 to 100 quintals of hay per hectare are to be obtained now."

Farmers in Khersonskaya Oblast, responding to the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee with action, try to harvest grass rapidly and to create good conditions for gathering the second and subsequent harvests. Immediately after the passage of combines tracts of land are fed with mineral fertilizers and watered. An increase in the productivity of hayfield areas will enable the oblast's farms to increase the production of livestock products during the summer period and to better provide livestock with feed for winter.

Basically, mechanized detachments and links are engaged in grass mowing. However, city dwelling patrons and pensioners work next to them, mostly on unsuitable land, forest belts and hillsides. Local soviets head this work. Where they manifest a high level of organization, fodder procurements are carried out much better than last season.

It was not possible to avoid shortcomings. For example, on the Risovod Sovkhoz equipment was repaired poorly. Combines often fail, motor vehicles are idle and the rates of the "green" harvest are lowered. Losses of lucerne during transportation occur on the Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marx in Kakhovskiy Rayon. On some farms in Chaplinskiy, Gornostayevskiy and Tsyurupinskiy Rayons unmowed plots of grass often remain near roads, on road shoulders. Flaws in work must not be tolerated. After all, every kilogram of hay, haylage and silage is useful in winter.

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CSO: 1824/422

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

FEED PROCUREMENT IN KRASNOYARSKIY KRAY DISCUSSED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 82 p 1

/Article by A. Shcherbakov, IZVESTIYA correspondent, Krasnoyarskiy Kray/

/Excerpts/ June rain fell as to order. Fields and meadows spectacularly turned green and grass grew rapidly, stretching toward the sun. In the general opinion of farmers favorable conditions were created for the procurement of feed, primarily hay.

"The rayon's farms will stack twice as much hay as last year, about 45,000 tons," says L. Bykov, chief of the Nazarovskiy Rayon Administration of Agriculture.

Workers in Tyukhtetskiy Rayon, who widely use the Ipatovo method of labor organization on meadows, also expect to procure twice as much hay and grass meal as last year.

Unfortunately, however, feed getters in Bol'shemurtinskiy, Yemel'yanovskiy, Dzerzhinskiy and Irbeyskiy Rayons are slower in their work. They have not overcome the usual stereotype--waiting for a "buildup in the mass," which, usually, leads to a deterioration in the quality of hay and to a loss of nutritive substances.

Special attention is now paid to the quality of procured feed. A total of 135 express laboratories, which are called upon to efficiently determine the quality of feed and to prevent rejects, operate in the kray. Wishing to increase the content of protein in feed, the kray's kolkhozes and sovkhoses sowed more lucerne, ordinary and sweet clover, rape and wild cabbage. To have 105 grams of protein per fodder unit--this is the task that farmers set for themselves.

A total of 4,470 mechanized links, including 1,450 overall links, which operate according to the method of Ipatovo farmers, are engaged in hay mowing in the kray.

Grass has now been mowed on the first tens of thousands of hectares. About 100,000 tons of hay and 3,000 tons of vitamin meal have been prepared (stacked). The green harvesting campaign is only beginning. Krasnoyarsk's farmers will have to store 1,040,000 tons of hay, which is almost twice as much as last year, 1.5 million tons of haylage, about 4 million tons of silage and a great deal of other feed in order to have no less than 21.4 quintals of fodder units per standard head of livestock instead of 14.5 quintals last year. With such a feed base it is possible

to expect a high productivity of animal husbandry. This task will require serious efforts on the part of feed procurement specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Patrons--residents of rayon centers, settlements and cities--will also give them great help. Many patronage brigades are already working on meadows. The food program is a nationwide concern, as stressed at the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

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CSO: 1824/422

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN FEED QUALITY OFFERED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 4 Jul 82 p 2

/Article by A. Ol'yashev, chief of the Main Administration of Fodders, Meadows and Pastures of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and M. Smurygin, director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Fodder imeni V. R. Vil'yams, corresponding member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin: "Feed Quality"/

/Text/ Grass harvesting is in full swing. Rural workers are trying not only to store as much feed as possible, but also to place in storage high-quality fodder. To observe technology accurately is the main condition here. This is especially important during the storage of haylage. The quality of this feed is often low. An inefficient sun-drying of mowed plants and their coarse grinding are the main reasons for its spoilage.

A mass with a moisture of 65 to 75 percent, as compared with 45 to 55 percent according to technology, is often stored for haylage. Usually, this is attributed to the lack of tedrakes and inflators (agitators) of rollers. In reality, much more often there is another reason--the attempt to fulfill the feed procurement plant at any price. After all, the higher the mass moisture, the bigger the mass weight. In the chase after tons barely sun-dried grass is placed in trenches. Only this can explain the fact that, on the average, the nutritiousness of 1 kg of haylage on kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Khmel'nitskaya Oblast is only 0.16 fodder units, in the Dagestanskaya ASSR, 0.18 fodder units and in Astrakhanskaya and Poltavskaya Oblasts, 0.19 fodder units. Meanwhile, in these areas farms have the same equipment as farms in the Latvian SSR and weather conditions for the sun drying of grass were even much better than in the Latvian SSR, where, on the average, 1 kg of haylage contained 0.34 fodder units.

The need to sun-dry grass up to a moisture of approximately 50 percent is due to the fact that only with such a moisture is it possible to obtain high-quality haylage from all types of grasses. With a higher moisture silage will be obtained from cereal grass and feed from leguminous grass (it gives most of the raw materials for haylaging) will be simply spoiled, because these plants in pure form are not silaged.

In order to lower the losses of nutritive substances during the stacking and storage of haylage, sun-dried plants are ground into cuttings of no more than 30 mm. Many specialists and workers in agriculture erroneously assume that such grinding

is necessary only when haylage is stored in towers and, when trenches are filled, it is not mandatory to observe this requirement. In fact, sun-dried plants must be finely ground precisely when they are stacked in trenches, because the open surface in relation to the weight of the stacked mass in them is almost 10 times as high as in towers. A mass from coarsely ground plants is elastic and begins to condense well only after it warms up to 39 or 40 degrees as a result of the burning of sugars and decomposition of protein.

During bad weather, when it is impossible to prepare good haylage and hay, it is better to harvest grass for silage, not lowering the rates of hay mowing. The technology of silaging depends on the state of the grass, type of soil and weather conditions. From low places on heavy soil grass is used for silage in freshly mowed form. On light soil and elevated places it is better to silage it after the sun-drying of plants for 1 or 2 days up to a moisture of 60 or 75 percent. Freshly mowed, as well as rain-wet, sun-dried grass is silaged with the use of chemical preservatives. Organic acids, that is, benzoic, formic, propionic, acetic and CNMA, as well as sodium pyrosulphate, are used for this. The nutritiousness of 1 kg of dry substance of such silage is 0.85 to 0.94 fodder units and animals eat it very well.

In order that chemical preservatives may act reliably, it is necessary to strictly follow the recommended doses of their application with due regard for the characteristics of silaged plants. It is inadmissible to reduce the number of preparations as compared to the established doses, because, at the same time, the development of putrefactive processes and of butyric fermentation and, consequently, feed spoilage are not eliminated. Only especially trained people can use chemical preparations during silaging.

Lactic acid leavens are used to improve the quality of silage from cereal grass. It is especially important to make good silage from corn. Its share comprises 80 to 85 percent of the total amount of this feed. Basically, the quality of silage from corn depends on its harvesting time. The phase of waxy ripeness of grain is the best time. The maximum output of fodder units and protein per hectare and the best ratio of nutritive substances in plants are ensured at that time. The nutritiousness of 1 kg of such silage is 0.25 to 0.32 fodder units and losses during its procurement do not exceed 12 percent. With such silage, when young large-horned cattle is fattened, it is possible to obtain kilogram weight increases without the expenditures of concentrates.

In order to increase the edibility of silage from corn of waxy ripeness, plants are ground into particles no more than 15 mm long. The KSK-100 combines meet these requirements and they should be utilized for the procurement of corn for silage.

However, in many of the country's regions corn does not reach waxy ripeness and has to be harvested at earlier stages of development--milky ripeness of grain and even earlier. As a result, the quality of silage is lowered sharply and 20 to 25 percent of the nutritive substances are lost. Corn with a higher moisture (75 percent and more) is silaged mandatorily with an addition of dry ground straw. Such plants are ground more coarsely and rammed more weakly in order to avoid juice losses.

In many of the country's regions the ears of corn of waxy and milky-waxy ripeness serve as the basic component of mixed silage for hogs. As shown by the experience of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Belgorodskaya Oblast, where about 300,000 tons of such feed were procured last year, this is of great help in the feeding of hogs. When using ears for the preparation of mixed silage, it is important to ground them into cuttings of up to 10 mm. Fodder root and melon crops in a mixture with leguminous grass and grain waste are good raw materials for the preparation of mixed silage.

The artificial drying of grass is the most effective method of preservation. At the same time, the preservation of nutritive substances reaches 92 to 94 percent and the nutritiousness of 1 kg of ready feed, 0.8 to 0.9 fodder units. However, this method of grass preservation is the most expensive. It is economically effective only when feed of the first- and second-quality category is obtained. In order to prepare such output, grass must be mowed at a young age, that is, cereal grass, at the shooting phase, when plants are 40 to 50 cm high, and leguminous plants, before blooming. During this period they contain no less than 16 percent of protein and the digestibility of organic substance comprises 70 to 75 percent. Unfortunately, this basic requirement is often violated. Grass that is left to stand too long and inferior grass are used for artificial drying. Therefore, the quality of finished output is low. For example, in Smolenskaya Oblast and Khabarovskiy Kray the nutritiousness of 1 kg of grass meal was only 0.5 fodder units, in Yaroslavl'skaya Oblast, 0.52 fodder units and in Gor'kovskaya Oblast, 0.53 fodder units. Essentially, ordinary hay was prepared there, while a mass of fuel and labor was expended. Often, owing to a violation in the operating conditions of drying units, the mass is overdried and scorched, which lowers the nutritive qualities of feed even more.

In the structure of production costs of artificially dehydrated feed the expenditures on fuel comprise about 30 percent. It is possible to lower the expenditure of fuel if a 24-hour operation of drying units is organized. During a one-shift operation up to 30 percent of the fuel is used only on warming up a unit and the nominal productivity of a machine is reached only 2 hours after the beginning of feeding of raw materials into the drum. The seasonal output of an AVM-0.65 should be 700 to 800 tons and of an AVM-1.5A, no less than 1,500 tons. At the same time, there are many farms on which expensive drying equipment is not used productively. For example, in the Armenian SSR output per AVM-0.65 unit was only 86 tons and in the Kazakh SSR, 109 tons.

An increase in the production and an improvement in the quality of feed are complex tasks. Other national economic sectors should provide great assistance in its accomplishment. Agricultural workers hope that the Ministry of Petroleum Processing and Petrochemical Industry will increase the deliveries of chemical preservatives as early as the current year. On kolkhozes and sovkhoses there is a shortage of polymer films for covering feed. In the last few years the chemical industry has greatly increased their deliveries to agriculture, but there is still a shortage of them. Furthermore, general-purpose, not special, films, which should be lightproof and resistant to the effect of direct sunrays and low temperatures and have a width of 6 to 11 meters, are used for covering feed.

Owing to the shortage of feed storage facilities, this year about 40 percent of the silage will be placed in earth trenches and clamps. With such a method of storage, when films are not utilized, big losses of feed (35 to 40 percent) and a sharp deterioration in its quality are inevitable. Trenches are the basic types of storage facilities for silage. However, even in them feed from the surface should be covered with films. Otherwise, owing to spoilage, 150 to 200 kg of feed per square meter of the open surface will be lost. Even more silage is lost as a result of a deterioration in its quality. After 3 or 4 months of storage in uncovered form even first-grade feed becomes substandard. Polymer films are also necessary for a better preservation of hay.

11,439

CSO: 1824/424

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

BRIEFS

HAY MOWING IN KUBAN'--Krasnodar--Two reaping campaigns, each of which has its own distinctive color, now coincide in the Kuban'. The harvesting of green grass is still continuing and a selective harvesting of barley is already beginning. This year, owing to favorable rain, both sown and natural grass is good everywhere in the Kuban'. True, rain makes it impossible to mow it on time. Therefore, on every farm an attempt is made to use the feed procurement technology that most corresponds to the situation and technical possibilities. Mowing is in full swing in the Kuban'. The second grass harvest will ripen soon. The green conveyer will again gather maximum speed. In the kray by the forthcoming wintering it is necessary to store 355,000 tons of dehydrated feed, 780,000 tons of haylage and 1.1 million tons of hay. City dwellers actively help rural workers. For example, Krasnodar's workers and employees decided to procure 2,000 tons of hay on unsuitable land. The entire bank of the Kuban' from Ust'-Labinsk to Krasnodar was divided among the city rayons. Mowers in Krasnodar's Prikubanskiy and Oktyabr'skiy Rayons worked best of all. They actively used the T-16 small-size tractors with mounted mowers. The city has already stored more than 1,100 tons of hay. Feed procurement for animal husbandry is a nationwide concern. Serious attention is now paid to it in the Kuban'. The decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee commit all agricultural workers to this. /By A. Dergachev/ /Excerpts/ /Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 82 p 17 11,439

MOWING OF PERENNIAL GRASS--In Kuybyshevskaya Oblast farms in several rayons have already mowed perennial grass on irrigated land. The green reaping campaign has spread here earlier than the usual time, which will make it possible to gather another two hay harvests, as a minimum, on irrigated land. /Excerpt/ /Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 82 p 17 11,439

HAY FROM IRRIGATED MEADOWS--Omsk, 8 Jul--This spring has become a serious test for the oblast's feed procurement officials. The dry spring and beginning of summer did not make it possible for grass to grow. That is when irrigation came to the rescue of farmers. On farms in Omskiy, Tavricheskiy, Gor'kovskiy and other rayons 20 to 30 quintals of hay per hectare are gathered on irrigated meadows during the first harvest. Specialized links and brigades equipped with modern machinery procure feed everywhere. Such subdivisions also operate in the oblast's northern regions now. /By M. Sil'vanovich/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 17 11,439

SOWING OF GRAIN CROPS--Kaluga--The oblast's farms have ensured a high level of organization and efficiency of operations of the entire sowing conveyer under the

conditions of the prolonged spring. The rates of work are higher than last year. Farmers on kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Zhizdrinskiy Rayon were the first to complete the sowing of early spring crops--in only 1 week. /Text/ /Moscow GUDOK in Russian 9 May 82 p 1/ 11,439

CORN SOWING--Stupino (Moscow Oblast)--Farmers in the localities near Moscow are completing the sowing of corn. This year the areas under this crop have been expanded by 13,000 hectares. Farmers in Stipunskiy Rayon maintain a high rate of the sowing campaign. Seeds have been placed in soil on 2,500 hectares. Throughout the oblast farm workers will place this crop on 118,000 hectares. /Text/ /Moscow GUDOK in Russian 9 May 82 p 1/ 11,439

SOWING OF ANNUAL GRASS--Lipetsk--Kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Lipetskaya Oblast have completed the sowing of early grain crops and annual grass on the entire area-- $\frac{1}{2}$ million hectares. In Gryazinskiy, Dobrinskiy, Usmanskiy and a number of other rayons it has been carried out in a short time--in 40 to 50 hours. A highly productive utilization of equipment and the organization of work in two shifts have contributed to success. Most fields have been sown with wide-cut units. The gap during the preparation of soil has been reduced. Good sprouts have appeared on plots of early sowing. /Text/ /Moscow GUDOK in Russian 9 May 82 p 1/ 11,439

IRRIGATED LUCERNE FIELDS--Voroshilovgrad, 8 Jun--The oblast's farms have begun hay procurement. Since the harvesting area of perennial grass has increased considerably, more of this feed than last year is to be stored. The prerequisites for the creation of such reserves are especially good where lucerne is placed on irrigated land. Irrigated land occupies approximately 60 percent of its sowings. During the first mowing a harvest of 250 to 280 quintals of green mass now seems ordinary. On the Slavyanoserbskiy Sovkhoz irrigated fields produce more than 350 quintals of lucerne per hectare. On the Sovkhoz imeni PRAVDA in Novoaydarskiy Rayon 300 quintals of lucerne and more per irrigated hectare are gathered. In order to obtain no less than four crops from irrigated land, after harvesting slitting is carried out immediately and grass is fertilized and irrigated. The oblast's farms decided to store 1 ton of hay per cow for the stabling period. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 9 Jun 82 p 1/ 11,439

MOWING IN ZHITOMIRSKAYA OBLAST--Zhitomir, 30 Jun--The oblast's farms are engaged in hay mowing in a shock manner. Feed procurement schedules have been prepared everywhere and feed procurement detachments and links have been established. Feed procurement officials in Zhitomirskiy Rayon decided to store 35 quintals of fodder units per standard head of livestock. The Ukraina Kolkhoz, the Kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev and others have begun the storage of early silage. The "green reaping campaign" is actively conducted on farms in Chudnovskiy and Chernyakhovskiy Rayons. /By O. Drobik/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 1 Jul 82 p 1/ 11,439

FEED PROCUREMENT IN UKRAINE--Kiev--Specialized detachments on Ukrainian kolkhozes and sovkhoses have fully undertaken feed procurement. Yesterday they began the mowing of grass on the 4 millionth hectare--the second half of the fodder land. Chemical preservatives and active grass ventilation are widely used on many farms. About 1.5 million tons of hay and more than 3.7 million tons of haylage have already been stored in the republic for the forthcoming wintering. /Text/ /Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Jun 82 p 1/ 11,439

HARVESTING OF PERENNIAL GRASS--About 700 mechanized detachments and links are engaged in the harvesting of perennial grass in Odesskaya Oblast. These crops occupy more than 200,000 hectares--almost one-half of the fodder land. Almost $\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of hay are to be stored from them. /Excerpt/ /Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jul 82 p 1/ 11,439

CSO: 1824/422

LIVESTOCK

MILK, MEAT PRODUCTS; DEFICIENT REGIONS NAMED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 82 p 1

[Article entitled "Increasing Livestock Productivity"]

[Text] The nation's Food Program, approved at the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU, is now being put into operation by millions of Soviet people. Workers of the agro-industrial complex are striving to set up a firm foundation for the fulfillment of tasks set by the party: to ensure a reliable food supply in the shortest possible time period. Particular attention is being given to improving the livestock sector.

By the wishes of the party and by the efforts of the people, much has been done for the further development of this important agricultural sector during the past three five-year plans. Per capita consumption of meat increased by 41 percent, of milk by 25 percent, and consumption of eggs nearly doubled. But still the demand for those products is not completely satisfied. The Food Program foresees an average annual meat production (slaughter weight) of from 17-17.5 million tons during the 11th Five-Year Plan and from 20-20.5 million tons during the 12th Five-Year Plan, of milk from 97-99 million and then from 104-106 million tons, and a production of 72 billion eggs and then from 78-79 billion. The ways of attaining these goals have already been determined. Above all else this will be from an increased efficacy in productivity and perfection of qualitative indices. The material-technical base of this sector is being strengthened, while an increase in the purchase price of farm products is envisaged.

There are hundreds, thousands of farms in the country where stock raising has taken on the nature of shock work, where supplies of meat, milk and eggs have been steadily increasing. Every kolkhoz and sovkhov possesses such possibilities. To exploit them to an even greater degree is a matter of conscience of all rural communists and of all workers in this branch. That the reserves are large is supported by the following facts. Less than one half of high quality younger cattle are now being received from farms. Improving this index will yield an additional 100,000 tons of beef. Such a large reserve will be made possible by a reduction in the period for fattening animals. Much attention is being given to pig raising. Complexes and large farms set up in recent years are operating successfully. In addition it is necessary to exploit more fully the possibilities of all kolkhozes and

sovkhozes. Farm reconstruction, production specialization and concentration on the basis of interfarm cooperation will permit the supply of an additional 1,000 tons of pork. Such reserves are available in the sheep and poultry sectors.

An urgent matter is to increase milk productivity. By 1990 the yield of milk per cow is to increase by 500-600 kg. This will demand further efforts on the part of farm directors and specialists, of party and soviet organs to shift milk production along industrial lines, to improve feed, the holding of animals and breeding work.

Private subsidiary farms and the agricultural sector of industrial enterprises can make a significant contribution to the Food Program. Local soviet and farm organizations are called on to provide all possible incentives for the development of private stock raising and to strengthen its ties with kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It is important to create the conditions whereby each village family can have its own private plot and holding of animals and fowl.

To increase productivity in stock raising will demand perfecting the organization of product procurement. As experience has shown, this must be carried out immediately on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The state of the feed base determines the pace of development in this sector. To carry out the Food Program, farms must increase feed production one and one half times the amount reached at the end of the 10th Five-Year Plan. This calls for an increase in the development of the feed industry, a turning of the production of feed on kolkhozes and sovkhozes into a specialized sector, and the carrying out of a series of measures to ensure its intensification.

The extremely busy period of hay mowing has now begun in the village. Further development in the livestock sector is now being determined, and maximum efforts and skills must be applied on each farm in order to fully gather the riches of meadows and to use them for the needs of the farm. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Lithuania, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Estonia, Tatariya, Saratovskaya Oblast and Khabarovskiy Kray are carrying out the hay harvest in an organized manner. But this growing responsibility in such an important area of work is not felt by all feed-preparing collectives. Many farms in rayons of KaSSR, the Ukraine, KiSSR, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Kurskaya, Smolenskaya and Vitebskaya oblasts are producing supplies of hay and haylage more slowly than last year. The summer will not tolerate delays. All efforts of the village and of its leaders must be directed to carrying out the green harvest more quickly.

The Food Program must bear its first fruits in the immediate future. This means that the opportunities presented during the summer must be better used to increase milk yield and animal weight gains. Many farm collectives of Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Bryanskaya, Orenburgskaya and Cherkasskaya oblasts are working in this manner. Here supplies for the livestock are ensured, and a system of incentives has been put into effect to produce quality results on the part of stock raisers. But in the pages of PRAVDA there is news of a different sort. A significant portion of farms in Primorskiy Kray,

Checheno-Ingushetia, Novosibirskaya and Nikolayevskaya oblasts have low production levels. Local organs, leaders and specialists must immediately correct the situation in this area of great responsibility.

Communists must bear in mind the problems concerned with strengthening this branch and with the growth of production. The introduction of advanced organizational methods and labor payment, especially the brigade and collective system, the introduction of job payments and bonus payments, better resource use, elimination of losses--this is the area where their creative abilities can be used. By stimulating competition, party committees and bureaus are to be concerned with raising the level of economic understanding of the stock raisers and with strengthening the ties between production and science.

This is a busy time now in the countryside. The duty of the workers of field and farm is to complete the work on time and to make sure that it is high quality. This will be their specific contribution towards fulfillment of the decisions taken at the May Plenum of the CC CPSU.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

MEASURES FOR USSR FOOD PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION OUTLINED

Moscow PLANOVYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 7, Jul 82 pp 3-15

/Article by P. Paskar', 1st deputy chairman of USSR Gosplan: "The Food Program -- A National Task"/

/Text/ During all stages of socialist construction, the chief task of the party and the highest goal of its economic policies has been concern for the welfare of the Soviet people based upon stable development of the national economy. This is especially apparent during this modern stage and convincing proof of it is the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU, during which it was emphasized that satisfaction of the vital needs of workers is a most important program requirement of the party.

The Plenum approved the food program for the USSR for the period up to 1990, which was developed in conformity with the decisions handed down during the 26th CPSU Congress and based upon the initiative displayed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. It calls for a sharp change in the attitude of all national economic branches towards solving those problems concerned with achieving further improvements in agricultural production and in the development of the agroindustrial complex (APK) on the whole, in the interest of ensuring that the population is continuously supplied with food goods in a reliable manner and as rapidly as possible.

The food program is a most important component part of the party's economic strategy for the next decade. It is a document not only of tremendous socio-economic but also political importance. "The preparations for and implementation of such a program" emphasized L.I. Brezhnev during the Plenum, "represents a basically new step being taken in our system of planning and in controlling the socialist economy. The program embodies a special purpose all-round approach for solving the food program.

The most important feature of such an approach consists of coordinating and uniting the work of agriculture itself and its service branches of industry, transport and trade and subordinating all of their activities to the overall final goal -- the production of high quality food products and delivering them to the consumer".*

The development of a large-scale food program became possible owing to the fact that the party, while consistently implementing the program of agrarian policies developed during the March (1965) Plenum of the CC CPSU, has carried out a great amount of work aimed at developing agriculture and its associated branches.

* PRAVDA, 1982, 25 March.

Owing to the availability in our country of a highly developed production and scientific-technical potential, created through the efforts of the Soviet people during the years of socialist and communist construction, the party launched a firm program aimed at strengthening the logistical base of agriculture. During a historically brief interval of time, the power-worker ratio at kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by more than threefold, the fund of irrigated and drained land increased by a factor of 1.7, the deliveries of mineral fertilizers increased threefold, the structure of the machine-tractor pool was renewed from a quality standpoint and the level of mechanized operations in field crop husbandry and livestock production was raised. Large-scale livestock complexes having industrial production technologies and poultry factories were built and inter-farm and agroindustrial formations created. All of this made it possible to increase labor productivity at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes by roughly twofold.

New branches of agroindustrial production were created: machine-building for livestock production and feed production, rural construction, the mixed feed and microbiological industry. Agricultural machine-building and also those branches associated with the procurement, storage and processing of agricultural products underwent further development. During the period since the March (1965) Plenum of the CC CPSU, the fixed productive capital of the food branches of industry increased by a factor of 2.7.

Substantial positive changes have taken place with regard to providing agricultural production with cadres of specialists, machine operators, livestock breeders and others belonging to the mass professions. A great deal has been accomplished aimed at improving the social-domestic living conditions in the rural areas. Compared to 1965, the average monthly wages of sovkhoz manual and office workers in 1980 increased twofold and the wages of kolkhoz members -- by a factor of 2.3. Improvements were also realized in the pension plans for rural workers. Increases took place in the volumes of housing and cultural-domestic construction.

Notwithstanding the well known difficulties caused by unfavorable weather conditions in recent years, all of this made it possible to increase the average annual gross production of agricultural output during the Tenth Five-Year Plan by a factor of 1.5 compared to the five-year plan which preceded the March (1965) Plenum of the CC CPSU, including grain production from 130.3 to 205 million tons, sugar beets -- from 59.2 to 88.7 million tons and so forth. With a population growth for the country of 35 million during this period, the per capita consumption of meat and meat products increased on the average by 41 percent, milk and dairy products by 25 percent, eggs by a factor of 1.9, vegetables by 35 percent, vegetable oil by 24 percent and sugar by 30 percent. As a result, the food ration for a Soviet individual reached the physiological norm in terms of its overall caloric value.

Nevertheless, L.I. Brezhnev noted that we cannot rest satisfied with that which has already been achieved and that the food problem has by no means been removed from the agenda. The food structure is in need of improvement. Definite difficulties are still being encountered with regard to supplying the population with meat and other livestock products, vegetables and fruit.

In particular, this is explained by the fact that in recent years the monetary income of all categories of the population has increased substantially and, it follows, its purchasing power has increased considerably. With stable retail prices being maintained for the food products, the demand for them increased

sharply, with the rates of growth for the production of these products slowing down during the 1970's. Compared to the 1966-1970 period when the rate of growth in agricultural output was 4 percent, in 1971-1975 -- 2.7 and in 1976-1980 -- approximately 1 percent. The rates of growth for the production of livestock products decreased. For a number of reasons, definite disproportions arose in the development of the branches of the APK [agroindustrial complex] and shortcomings arose in the sphere of procurements and the storage, transporting, processing and trade in products.

The existing disproportions are explained to a considerable degree by the fact that in recent years the forms and methods of control have lagged behind the rapidly developing productive forces. The new production formations were forced to adapt themselves to the obsolete methods for planning, control, financing and logistical support and this exerted an adverse effect on the effectiveness of public production.

Under these conditions, the Politburo of the CC CPSU found it necessary to develop a special food program for the period up to 1990. A most important feature of this program is an improvement in the operational efficiency of both agriculture and its related branches, a decisive conversion over to mainly an intensive growth factor, a reduction in losses and an improvement in the quality of the output.

It is typical that during the current decade the rates of growth for the production of agricultural output will exceed the growth in capital investments. Compared to the preceding five-year period, capital investments during the Ninth Five-Year Plan increased by 61.4 percent, during the Tenth Five-Year Plan -- by 32, during the eleventh they will increase by 9.5 percent and during the twelfth -- by 10 percent.

At the same time, whereas the average annual increase in gross output during the Tenth Five-Year Plan decreased, during the eleventh and twelfth it will amount to 13 percent compared to the previous five-year plans.

The principal trends for the realization of the program are:

- ...proportional and balanced development of the agroindustrial complex and improvements in control, planning and economic stimulation in all of its branches, with maximum orientation of production towards achieving high final results;

- ...achieving high rates for agricultural production based upon consistent intensification, highly efficient land utilization, strengthening the logistical base in every possible way and accelerating the introduction of scientific achievements and leading experience;

- ...improving in every possible way use of the production-technical potential of the agroindustrial complex, achieving a considerable increase in the return from capital investments and material resources and developing production specialization and concentration based upon an expansion of inter-farm and inter-branch relationships;

- ...waging a campaign to achieve economies and thrift, reducing losses and raising the quality of agricultural output through the extensive introduction of progressive technologies for the production, processing, storage and organizing of shipments for the products using specialized transport;

- ...further improvements in social-domestic living conditions in the rural areas.

The food program calls for a considerable increase, by 1990, in the per capita level of consumption of the principal food products.

Consumption of Principal Food Products
(per capita annually, in kilograms)

	1980	1990
Meat and meat products	58	70
Fish and fish products	17.6	19.0
Milk and dairy products	314	330-340
Eggs, in units	239	260-266
Sugar	44.4	45.5
Vegetable oil	8.8	13.2
Vegetables and melon crops	97	126-135
Fruit and berries	38	66-70

In this regard, the plans call for very tense rates of growth for the production of the principal types of agricultural products. It is sufficient to state that the average annual production of grain during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan will increase by 22-24 percent above that for the 1976-1980 period, meat -- by 35-38 and milk -- by 11-13 percent.

A key problem with regard to the further development of agriculture continues to be that of satisfying the increasing requirements of the country for high quality bread and forage grain and creating the required state reserves.

The average annual production of grain during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan will be raised to 238-243 million tons and during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan -- to 250-255 million tons. Moreover, the country's per capita grain production will increase from 785 kilograms to 915-950 kilograms in 1990.

The principal path to be followed for raising grain production -- increasing cropping power in every possible way through intensification of the grain economy, increasing the applications of mineral and organic fertilizers in behalf of the grain crops, expanding the sowings of grain crops on reclaimed lands, using clean fallow and highly productive varieties, increasing the areas for anti-erosion soil cultivation and reducing grain losses.

Increases must take place in the gross yields of millet, buckwheat, rice, grain forage and pulse crops. The plans call for measures aimed at achieving further specialization and concentration in the production of corn grain and the introduction of an industrial technology for cultivating and harvesting it. An increase in the pool of highly productive grain harvesting and rice harvesting combines, self-propelled and wide-swath reapers and machines and equipment for the post-harvest processing of grain will make it possible to reduce the harvesting periods for the grain crops.

In the interest of converting seed production for grain crops over to an industrial basis, the program calls for the creation by 1990 of a logistical base for the timely cleaning, drying and storage of grain in the areas in which it is produced.

Extensive measures have been developed for improving livestock production. In particular, the average annual production of meat (in dressed weight) during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan will be raised to 17-17.5 million tons and during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan -- to 20-20.5 million tons, the figures for milk will be respectively 97-99 and 104-106 million tons, eggs -- 72 and 78-79 billion units. Growth in the production of livestock products will be achieved mainly by raising the productivity of the livestock and poultry: the sale of young large-horned cattle stock of high weight conditions (no lower than 400-500 kilograms), growth in the average milk yield per cow at kolkhozes and sovkhoses by 500-600 kilograms by 1990, a reduction in the periods for livestock being fattened on an industrial basis and an increase in the production of meat on the farms of non-specialized kolkhozes and sovkhoses, on the subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises and organizations and on the private plots of the population.

A great amount of attention has been given to measures aimed at strengthening the feed base. Feed production in 1985 will amount to 500 million tons and in 1990 -- to 540-550 million tons of feed units. Feed production is assuming a specialized character, with progressive technologies being introduced at an accelerated tempo for the procurement and storage of feed. Over a 10 year period, silage and haylage installations with a capacity for 240-245 million cubic meters, hay storage facilities for 60-65 million tons and root crop storage facilities for 30-35 million tons of one-time storage will be built.

In order to raise the quality of the feed and balance it in terms of protein and other nutrients, the sowings of perennial and annual high protein crops will be expanded and increases will take place in the production of full-value protein-vitamin additives, nutrient yeasts, lysine and fish and meat and bone meal. All of this will make it possible to reduce feed consumption per unit of output. In the interest of achieving more rational utilization of forage grain, the plans call for measures aimed at increasing the production of mixed feed at state and inter-farm enterprises and at kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

Our country has great opportunities at its disposal for improving the supply of fruit and vegetable products for the population. The use of this potential will make it possible to achieve an average annual production of vegetables and melon crops during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan in the amount of 33-34 million tons and during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan -- 37-39 million tons. Increases will also take place in the production of fruit, berries and grapes.

The plans call for measures to be implemented aimed at sharply reducing product losses during all stages of movement of the products from the fields to the consumers, strengthening specialization and concentration in the production of vegetables on reclaimed lands, creating specialized zones for the production of marketable potatoes on an industrial basis, planting intensive industrial orchards and vineyards and introducing industrial technologies for the cultivation of tomatoes, onions and other crops.

Collective horticulture and gardening must provide considerable assistance in providing the populations of cities and industrial centers with vegetables and fruit.

In the interest of reducing product losses and transport expenses during the period of mass procurements of fruit and vegetable products at accelerated rates, greater

capacities will be made available for their storage and processing (mainly in the production areas) and the construction of mechanized fruit, vegetable and potato storehouses having departments for the bagging, packaging and processing of products using a non-waste product technology.

An increase must take place in the production of sugar by raising the gross yields of sugar beets during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan to 102-103 million tons and improving their quality. As a result of improving the supply of specialized equipment for the beet growing farms and reducing the duration of the beet root processing season to 100-105 days by 1990, a reduction will be achieved in losses and an increase will be realized in the yield of sugar per hectare of planting.

The production of sunflowers, soybeans, rape and other oil-bearing crops will be increased considerably and their cropping power raised. The plans call for the average annual production of sunflower seed during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan to be raised to 6.7 million tons and during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan -- to 7.2-7.5 million tons and soybeans -- to 1.4 million tons and 2.2-2.3 million tons respectively.

In the interest of increasing the resources for vegetable oil, the plans call for the development during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan of rape cultivation in the western oblasts of the Ukraine, in Belorussia, the Baltic republics, in the central and central-chernozem zones of the RSFSR, the Volga region, the Urals, Siberia and in northern Kazakhstan. The extensive introduction of an industrial technology for the cultivation of oil-bearing crops and a reduction in the consumption of vegetable oils for technical purposes, by replacing them with synthetic oils, will make it possible to satisfy more completely the population's requirements for vegetable oil and margarine products.

The production of confectionery goods, grape wine, beer and non-alcoholic beverages will increase. The production of goods which are in high demand by the population -- fruit-paste, flour and confectionery products low in sugar -- will be developed at rapid rates.

The procurements of fish and seafood products will be increased and the effectiveness of use of the fishing fleet will be raised. Based upon intensification of the fish-pond culture, the production of marketable fish during the decade will be increased by roughly threefold. The USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry has been tasked with expanding and improving the variety of fish products and raising their quality, food value and taste qualities.

The subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises and organizations must make a definite contribution towards increasing the food resources. It has been established that the creation and development of existing subsidiary farms must be carried out by means of capital investments and logistical resources made available to the respective ministries and departments and they must be supplied with agricultural equipment, fertilizers and other material resources on a par with the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The role and responsibility of consumer cooperation in organizing procurements of surplus agricultural products from the population must be raised and the network of permanent and temporary points and departments for the procurement and processing

of such products expanded. The plans call for measures aimed at achieving a proper distribution of stores, an expansion in the network of kolkhoz markets, dining halls and other trade enterprises and improvements in their work regimes.

The successful realization of the food program is greatly dependent upon the effectiveness of use of the production potential of the APK branches, upon accelerating the introduction of scientific and engineering achievements and leading experience, strengthening the logistical base based upon further development of the use of mechanization and chemical processes in production and upon carrying out measures aimed at extensive land reclamation.

Machine-building must play a special role in increasing the production of machines for completing the all-round mechanization of agriculture, the food industry branches and enterprises of trade and consumer cooperation. During the current five-year period, agriculture will be supplied with more than 3.7 million tractors, 200,000 excavators, approximately 1.2 million grain harvesting combines and many other items of agricultural equipment for field crop husbandry, livestock production and feed production.

The logistical base and other branches of the APK are being strengthened. In particular, technological equipment valued at 15-17 billion rubles is being allocated for the food branches of industry, state trade and consumer cooperation. This will make it possible to improve the preservation of the food raw materials, utilize their components in a more rational and complete manner, raise the quality, expand the assortment and increase the production volumes for the food products.

In machine-building for the light and food industry, the plans call for the production of mainly conveyer lines and sets of equipment which will ensure more complete processing of the raw materials, a reduction in their losses and an increase and expansion in the assortment of food products.

An increase must take place in the production of sets of equipment for elevators, mills and mixed feed enterprises and also for the equipping of potato, vegetable and fruit storehouses.

The program calls for agriculture to be supplied with 26.5 million tons of mineral fertilizers in 1985 and in 1990 -- 30-32 million tons (in a conversion for a 100 percent nutrient content). An expansion will also take place in the delivery volumes for chemical plant protection agents, feed preservatives, chemical feed additives and lime materials for the liming of acid soils. Measures have been defined for raising the effectiveness of use of chemical agents.

In the interest of obtaining high and stable agricultural crop yields, regardless of weather conditions, the program attaches considerable importance to raising the role played by land reclamation.

By 1985 the area of irrigated land is to be increased to 20.8 million hectares and by 1990 -- to 23-25 million hectares and the area of drained land -- to 15.5 and 18-19 million hectares respectively. The plans call for the creation of zones for the guaranteed production of corn grain, vegetables, early potatoes and an increase in the production of feed on reclaimed lands.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Economy and the union republic councils of ministers must concentrate their principal attention on ensuring the complex carrying out of land reclamation work and the agricultural development of such land and on achieving the cropping powers planned for the reclaimed lands.

Logistical and financial resources are being allocated in the required amounts for the purpose of carrying out the food production tasks as called for in the program.

During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, a capital investment limit of 233 billion rubles, including 189.6 billion rubles for agriculture (for an entire complex of operations), is called for in order to develop the production-technical base for the agroindustrial complex and improve the social-domestic living conditions in the rural areas. For the Twelfth Five-Year Plan, the plans call for 33-35 percent of the overall volume of capital investments for the national economy to be allocated to branches of the agroindustrial complex and for 27-28 percent to be allocated directly to agriculture. The program requires that special attention be given to the all-round and efficient utilization of capital investments and all logistical resources.

During the May (1982) Plenum of the Central Committee, attention was focused on the serious shortcomings noted in the construction of enterprises of agricultural machine-building and the chemical industry, livestock production complexes, mechanized storehouses for the storing of mineral fertilizers, silage installations of hothouse combines, fruit storehouses, mixed feed enterprises and also projects of the food industry and trade. The attitude towards construction projects of the agroindustrial complex must be changed in a decisive manner. According to L.I. Brezhnev, they must be viewed as the country's priority construction projects.

Capital investments in agriculture will be directed mainly towards raising the fertility of the land, creating a stable feed base for livestock production, building storehouses and warehouses, developing capabilities for the primary processing of agricultural products, modernizing and expanding the livestock facilities and other installations and also for the social development of the rural areas.

In the food branches of industry, priority is being given to expanding the capabilities for producing meat, dairy, fruit and vegetable and fishing products, vegetable oils, margarine, sugar, confectionery and macaroni products, flour, groats and also to the construction of storehouses and freezers.

Moreover, it is emphasized in the program that in addition to the construction of large-scale enterprises, low capability enterprises must be created, where it is economically feasible to do so, in the vicinity of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and directly on these farms and also grain receiving enterprises and mixed feed departments in the remote regions of Siberia and the Volga region, Kazakhstan and in other regions of the country.

The operational results of the agroindustrial complex are dependent upon the work performed by transport, the task of which consists of completely satisfying the freight shipment requirements of the APK branches.

Over a 10 year period, agriculture will be allocated the following: more than 3 million trucks, 3.2-3.3 million tractor trailers; the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and enterprises of the food branches of industry will be supplied with 110,000-116,000 milk lorries and 50,000-53,000 semi-trailer cattle carriers; 76,000-78,000 refrigerator-trucks will be provided for the APK branches and for general use by transport units. An increase will also take place in the production of refrigerator and isothermal railroad cars.

The plans call for measures to be carried out for all types of transport aimed at improving services for the APK branches, increasing the transport volumes for fresh vegetables and fruit and food goods and shortening the periods for delivering them to the areas where they are sold and consumed.

During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry is tasked with ensuring the placing in operation of production capabilities for the production of motor vehicle trains of an agricultural nature at the Kutaisi Motor Vehicle Plant, motor vehicles having a high cross country capability and a carrying capacity of 7-8 tons at the Ural'sk Motor Vehicle Plant, to develop the series production of specialized transport equipment for transporting loose and liquid complex fertilizers, achieve further improvements in the designs for agricultural vehicles and accelerate the development and creation of interchangeable specialized bodies for motor vehicles and motor vehicle trains with anti-corrosion protection. The Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry and the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet are tasked with the construction of vegetable-carrying ships and accelerating the development and construction of specialized transport equipment for small rivers.

An important condition for reducing losses and ensuring preservation of the agricultural raw materials and food products and for improving the culture of the food goods trade is that of developing the production of new types of packaging materials made out of aluminum, laminated paper, foil, polymer and other progressive materials and also the introduction in the food branches of industry of conveyor-mechanized lines for the packaging of finished goods.

An important component part of the party's agrarian policies has always been that of concern for the social development of the rural areas. Thus it is easy to understand why the problems concerned with the rebuilding of the rural areas are an organic part of the food program. During the 1980's, the plans call for roughly 160 billion rubles to be made available for housing, cultural-domestic and highway construction in the rural areas. "Even according to our scales" emphasized L.I. Brezhnev during the May (1982) Plenum of the Party's Central Committee, "This is a large figure. But it is not only a large figure. It also represents great politics aimed at eliminating the social differences between the cities and rural areas. And this represents the implementation of one of our program requirements of scientifically sound Marxism-Leninism".*

In the interest of retaining personnel in the rural areas and raising the labor activity of kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, the plans call for large-scale measures aimed at improving the social-domestic living conditions of the rural population. The task has been assigned of accelerating the construction in the rural areas of well-planned dwellings with outbuildings, childrens' pre-school institutes, cultural-domestic services facilities and trade and public catering enterprises.

* PRAVDA, 1982, 25 Mar.

During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, dwellings for an overall area of not less than 176 million square meters of living space are to be placed in operation at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan -- 15-18 percent more. An increase is to take place in the volume of domestic services to be offered in the rural areas, the logistical base for rural schools and medical institutes is to be strengthened substantially, the individual construction of homes is to be expanded and the builders are to be provided with financial assistance and material resources.

Over the course of the decade, roughly 130,000 kilometers of general purpose roads and 150,000 kilometers of intra-farm roads must be built and reliable transport communications must be organized between the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the rayon centers.

Solutions for these problems are called for in a specially adopted decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Measures for Further Improving the Housing, Communal-Domestic and Socio-Cultural Living Conditions of the Rural Population."

During this modern stage in the development of the economy, a most important economic and political task assigned by the party to the entire nation is that of raising the efficiency of public production in every possible way and achieving economies in all areas and in all matters.

During a speech delivered before the 19th Komsomol Congress, L.I. Brezhnev stated that we have tremendous resources at our disposal, but that quite often they are utilized in a careless and wasteful manner.

A distinctive feature of the food program lies in the fact that the requirement for improved work efficiency in all branches of the agroindustrial complex stands out very clearly in all of its sections. During the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU, special emphasis was placed upon the fact that this represents the most efficient and practically the only possible method for solving the food problem.

Sharp changes must be brought about in the intensive methods for managing the economy and improving the utilization of land, production capabilities, material and financial resources and all available reserves and opportunities for increasing the quantities of food products and a persistent campaign must be waged against instances of mismanagement and waste and for achieving economies and thrift and lowering production costs. During the decade, labor productivity at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes is to be raised by a factor of roughly 1.5 and the production of agricultural goods per hectare of land is to be increased by no less than one third.

A most important condition for raising the operational efficiency of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations of the APK is the extensive introduction into production operations of the achievements of scientific-technical progress.

During the past few years, scientific production associations, one of the most effective forms for integrating science and agricultural production, have become firmly established throughout the country and have proven their viability. There are more than 30 such associations at the present time in the USSR Minsel'khoz

/Ministry of Agriculture/ system alone. Such associations are operating successfully in the RSFSR, Moldavia, the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Belorussia and in Kirgiziya.

All new developments arising in laboratories, on test plots or experimental farms of basic institutes or at experimental stations, without any departmental red tape are being approved in a timely and thorough manner out on the fields of commodity farms of kolkhozes and sovkhoses belonging to associations. For example, the Selektiya Association in the Moldavian SSR is producing seed for 20 field crops and 48 varieties. The concentration of seed production within the framework of this association has made it possible to reduce the periods for the propagation of regionalized varieties and hybrids from 7 to 2-3 years, to increase their production and sale considerably and to ensure on an annual basis that all farms are supplied with the seed required for timely strain changing and strain renovation.

Fine results are being obtained at the Uzbek Scientific Production Association for Horticulture, Viniculture and Wine-making, at the Kirghiz association for livestock production and at the Kazakh association for mechanization and electrification.

Definite tasks are set forth in the food program for the USSR State Committee for Science and Engineering, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Economy, the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin and for other ministries and departments in connection with further scientific development in the branches of the agroindustrial complex and improving the introduction of scientific achievements into production operations.

The plans call for the development of a network of scientific-research associations in which to concentrate the production of high quality and hybrid seed, the planting stock for high reproductions and the raising of pedigree livestock.

More work must be carried out in connection with the breeding of new and intensive varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops which will meet the requirements for industrial technologies, introducing new methods for the storage and processing of products, increasing the extent of use of progressive preserving methods, expanding production operations and employing superficially active nutrients for improving the quality of the products of the baking, confectionery and margarine industry.

Those ministries and departments, the enterprises of which utilize food raw materials for technical purposes, are tasked with expanding considerably the use of synthetic replacements for these raw materials.

For the very first time, the agroindustrial complex is being singled out as an independent object of planning and administration. The food program brings together into a single whole the system for controlling agriculture and its associated branches, both in the center and in the various areas. Agroindustrial associations are being created in the rayons, krays, oblasts and autonomous republics and agroindustrial committees are being created in the union republics and in the center. This will make it possible to combine more effectively territorial, branch and program-special purpose planning, it will simplify the

organizational structure, provide more operational control and eliminate excessive and duplicate elements.

The corresponding ministries and departments are tasked with developing draft model statutes for the agroindustrial associations in the rayons, oblasts, krais and autonomous republics.

An agroindustrial complex is a complex production-economic system of interrelated national economic branches and a new structural element of the economy of developed socialism. Its creation came about owing to production collectivization and also as a result of the requirements of the modern scientific-technical revolution.

The APK has been assigned a very clear-cut task -- organizing fulfillment of the program based upon close interaction in the processes concerned production, storage and processing of agricultural products.

It represents the practical realization of the prediction by Vladimir Il'ich Lenin which holds that "The task of socialism is to draw together and unite industry and farming".* In a number of his works he emphasized the fact that the given process can be carried out successfully only under collectivization of the economy.

A number of specific measures have been adopted in recent years for the purpose of improving the functioning of the APK. An administration for planning the country's agroindustrial complex was organized in USSR Gosplan. The production of mineral fertilizers has been organized into an independent branch and an appropriate ministry has been created. Problems concerned with the production, procurements, transporting, storage, processing, trade and the sale of vegetables and fruit are now the responsibility of the newly formed Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Economy, with appropriate organs in the various areas.

In solving the problems associated with the formation of the APK, maximum use must be made of the administrative experience accumulated at the rayon level in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Georgia, Latvia and Estonia.

In 1975, in Vil'yandiskiy Rayon (estonian SSR), they began uniting the agricultural and service enterprises of the state and kolkhoz-cooperative sector, while preserving their independence and economic initiative. The resources of farms and organizations belonging to an association were centralized, opportunities were created for economically maneuvering them independent of departmental and priority barriers, a complete and balanced program for the production and social development of a rayon was developed, inter-farm specialization and cooperation was intensified and the economies of backward farms were strengthened. All of this made it possible to utilize more efficiently the monetary and logistical resources available and to achieve noticeable advances in agriculture. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan the Vil'yandiskiy RAPO /rayonnoye agropromyshlennoye ob'yedineniye; rayon agroindustrial association/, compared to the average annual level for the Ninth Five-Year Plan, increased its production of grain crops by 39 percent, milk -- by 21 and meat -- by 38 percent.

The Pyarnuskiy RAPO has been in operation since 1979. During this time, the rates of growth and the effectiveness of agricultural production have increased in the

* V.I. Lenin. Complete Works. Vol. 42, p 15.

rayons. At the present time, RAPO's are in operation in all rayons throughout the Estonian SSR. The Talsinskiy RAPO (Latvian SSR) is in its sixth year of operation. Over a period of many years, interesting creative undertakings have been underway in the Georgian SSR aimed at improving the administration of the APK. Here, in Abashskiy Rayon, the agricultural administration, sel'khoztekhnika and the construction and processing enterprises have been joined together within the framework of an RAPO.

A large republic APK, one which embraces agriculture, branches of the processing industry, scientific production associations and transport, construction and other organizations has been established in the Moldavian SSR.

Under modern conditions, an important creative stage in the development of our country's economy is that of carrying out an intensive search for the means for improving planning as a central element of administration.

With regard to agriculture, the methods for carrying out this work were defined earlier in the decree adopted by the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Improvements in Planning and in Economic Stimulation for the Production and Procurements of Agricultural Products."

The food program calls for further carrying out of the principles and methods associated with planning the country's APK in conformity with existing conditions.

The chief task of the planning organs is that of ensuring proportional and balanced development for all branches of the agroindustrial complex, directing their work not towards achieving intermediate indicators but rather to obtaining high final results, implementing measures aimed at introducing into agriculture the normative method for planning capital investments and expenditures of the principal material resources while taking into account the production volumes for the agricultural products, employing on an extensive scale at organizations and enterprises which provide services for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes incentives for increases in the production of agricultural products and calling for measures in the kolkhoz and sovkhoz plans aimed at achieving the required production profitability, primarily through reduced production costs and raised labor productivity.

The successful implementation of the food program will depend to a considerable degree upon the status of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz economies and the interest displayed by kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and the leaders and specialists of APK enterprises and organizations in the final results of their work. In the decrees adopted by the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Measures for Improving the Economic Mechanism and Strengthening the Kolkhos and Sovkhoz Economies" and "Measures for Increasing the Material Interest of Agricultural Workers in Increasing the Production of Goods and Raising Its Quality," the need for increasing the role played by cost accounting at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and for improving the procurement prices for agricultural products was stressed.

Commencing 1 January 1983, the procurement prices for large-horned cattle, hogs, sheep, milk, grain, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables and some other products will be raised. Bonuses are also being introduced for adding on to the prices for

products produced under poor conditions or at unprofitable or low profitability farms. The state expenditures for this purpose will amount to 16 billion rubles annually.

For the very first time on the state scale, an approach has been made towards creating equal economic opportunities for kolkhozes and sovkhoses operating under different natural and economic conditions, improving the economic activities of backward kolkhozes and sovkhoses and providing them with the assistance required for strengthening their economies.

For the purpose of improving the financial situation, the decision was made to write off the indebtedness of low-profitability and unprofitable kolkhozes and sovkhoses, in the form of earlier deferred loans, and also to defer for a period of 10 years unsecured indebtedness in the amount of 20.7 billion rubles, in the form of USSR Gosbank loans. Moreover, these farms are released from having to pay interest on loans the payment of which has been deferred.

In the interest of ensuring stable economic conditions for expanded reproduction at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, USSR Gosplan, jointly with the appropriate ministries and departments, is tasked with preparing draft normative documents for improving economic relationships between agriculture and the organizations which provide services for it. In addition to the performance of services, evaluations of their work will be based upon the results of agricultural production and product yields.

Improvements are taking place in the wages being paid at kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the plans call for the extensive introduction of the brigade and collective contract methods and for use of the job contract plus bonus system, natural-climatic conditions will be taken into account to a large degree in the payment of wages, bonuses are being established for continuous length of service and the role being played by payments in kind to kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers is being raised.

Thus the party and state are allocating considerable financial and material resources for solving the production and social problems of the rural areas. In order to ensure that these resources are utilized to maximum benefit, solutions must be found for a number of large-scale scientific problems of an economic nature. In particular, the work of the agrarian economic science must be intensified and the scientist-economists must concentrate their efforts on complicated socio-economic problems of an inter-branch nature, including systematic analysis of the production relationships and the efficiency of use of resources, the development of those methodological problems associated with planning for the APK as a single integral system and improving its structure.

Today science is confronted with serious tasks with regard to improving the economic mechanism for the functioning of the APK, including the working out of price formation problems for products of mutually related branches, improving economic relationships and the organizational structures for control, economic incentives for all elements of the complex and orienting them towards obtaining high final results.

In the decrees entitled "Further Staffing of Kolkhozes and Sovkhoses With Leading Personnel and Specialists and Raising Their Role and Responsibility in the Development of Agricultural Production" and "Additional Measures for Retaining

Livestock Production Workers on the Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other Agricultural Enterprises" a complete system is outlined for carrying out material and moral measures aimed at raising the prestige of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists. Great privileges are being established for those specialists who express a desire to transfer over from organs of administration and organizations providing services for agriculture to performing practical work directly at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and also to young specialists. The task has been assigned of improving the existing system of training and retraining for agricultural personnel and specialists. The need for instituting the honorary title of "Honored Agricultural Worker of the USSR" is recognized.

A bonus for continuous length of service, for adding on to the basic wage, and also additional vacation time have been established in the interest of staffing livestock production operations with skilled personnel of this category.

Each union republic is called upon to make a maximum contribution towards implementing the food program by making maximum use of all available opportunities and reserves for raising the production efficiency of all branches of the APK. In increasing the return from their production-technical potential, the union republics must ensure fulfillment of the food production volumes called for in the program and they must make sure that the population is reliably supplied with food products, mainly by increasing the production of these products in the various areas.

Each union republic and also the autonomous republics, krays, oblasts and rayons, based upon control figures provided by USSR Gosplan, must work out their own production programs and overall plans must be composed at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes for developing the farms and increasing the production of agricultural products. These programs and plans must define the role and place of each farm in a rayon, oblast, kray or republic in solving the food program.

Detailed measures will be composed by all of the ministries and departments belonging to the agroindustrial complex and also by those organs which supply agriculture and its related branches with material and financial resources.

For the purpose of augmenting the food resources, the program calls for taking into account the economic feasibility of further development of our country's economic relationships with foreign countries, particularly socialist countries. At the same time, emphasis must be placed upon reducing the importing of food goods from capitalist countries. The problem today is such that our country must have at its disposal sufficient quantities of its own food goods and forage resources.

The historic decisions handed down during the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU signify a new stage in the development of agriculture and its related branches and by the very nature and scale of these decisions it is expected that they will bring about further improvements throughout the entire national economy.

Specific tasks have been established in the program for USSR Gosplan and the ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex with regard to developing a number of methodological documents and legal documents, upon which work concerned with the effective implementation of the program will be greatly dependent.

USSR Gosplan and its organs in the various areas have begun preparing a draft plan for 1983. The task of USSR Gosplan, all of its departments and the union republic gosplans consists of defining in the draft plan for next year the measures that are required for increasing the production of all types of agricultural products, improving their quality, ensuring the preservation and timely processing of the agricultural raw materials, allocating the required material and financial resources for strengthening the logistical base of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, production associations and enterprises of the processing industry and providing the construction projects of the mentioned branches with the contractual work limits for accelerating the placing in operation of capabilities for the production of food goods.

At the present time, while working on the draft plan for 1983, a radical change must be brought about in all branches of the national economy of the country aimed at achieving strict fulfillment of the food program and realizing the aims of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU.

In the near future, work will commence in connection with preparing recommendations for the basic directions to be followed for the country's economic and social development during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan. When preparing these recommendations, it should be borne in mind that the tasks for producing certain types of food goods, as noted during the Plenum, should be considered minimal in nature. Thus, reserves must be found for achieving further growth in production, both through the use of additional capital investments and material resources and by improving the structure of the APK. This will serve to improve the quality of the product and reduce output losses during all stages in the production and deliveries to the consumer and it will raise the efficiency of all agroindustrial production.

The Soviet people warmly support and approve the decisions handed down during the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU and the positions and conclusions set forth in the report by L.I. Brezhnev, in which the party's concern for national well-being and further prosperity for our homeland are emphasized with new force and they are fully resolved to devote all of their efforts towards the successful implementation of the food program of the USSR.

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